

of us all to need allusion to them, unless to show that on all sides the evidence of to-day amply proves that Otology is fairly abreast of the various other branches of the healing art.

The very existence, indeed, of this "Section" itself, helps to strengthen this position; and I will venture to trust that the fact of this Section being presided over, on the present occasion, by a "general practitioner," may not only not lessen the value of its work, but that it may even tend, in some measure, to convince general practitioners, as a body, that a decent knowledge of aural surgery is quite within their reach, and should receive a share of their attention.

In conclusion, as a still further proof of modern gains in connection with our speciality, I may just allude to those cases in which surgical skill is hopeless—the simply deaf may yet be helped by an improved instrumental conveyer of sound, and "lip-reading" may save the deaf-dumb from social exclusion.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your patient endurance of what, I fear, has been rather an ordeal.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

OF THE

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Held in BRIGHTON, August, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1886.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1886.

THE first general meeting was held in the Dome of the Pavilion, Brighton, at 3 P.M., on Tuesday, August 10th.

The chair was taken by Dr. W. T. EDWARDS, President for 1885-86. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

Address of Retiring President.—Dr. EDWARDS, in resigning the chair, said he desired most heartily to thank the members of the Association for the great distinction that had been conferred upon him. The year in anticipation of his appointment had been one of great anxiety. He felt himself unfitted for so responsible a position, but, by the kindness of the South Wales Branch, and the courtesy of all the officials of the Association, he hoped he had been able to discharge his duties in such a way as to promote the interests of the Association. He had great pleasure in knowing that the chair was this year to be filled by their worthy representative, Dr. Withers Moore; he was so well known as an active member of the Council, a distinguished member of the profession, that it was unnecessary to say anything in his praise. They were all well assured that in his hands the duties of his office would be worthily discharged. Again thanking the members for their kindness, he asked Dr. Withers Moore to take the chair.

Dr. WITHERS MOORE, in taking the chair, said he desired, on behalf of the municipal authorities of the town, and of his professional brethren, to bid the Association a hearty welcome to Brighton. They were honoured by an unusually large number of visitors. It might be invidious to single out any of them, but, there being a very large contingent from the United States, he might be permitted to mention one name—that of Dr. Davis, the President-elect of the International Medical Congress,—one of the most popular men in his country. They heartily welcomed him to England, as indeed they did all their foreign visitors. The Local Executive Committee had done all in their power to conduce to the comfort and convenience of the members, who, it was hoped, would have a prosperous, pleasant, and profitable meeting, which might take rank with the most successful of its predecessors.

Vote of Thanks to Dr. Edwards.—Dr. E. WATERS (Chester) congratulated Dr. Withers Moore on his assumption of the duties of President, a position to which he had been promoted not only by the good-will of the profession in Brighton—those who had known him so long and so well—but also by the universal voice of the Association. In proposing a vote of thanks to their outgoing President, Dr. Edwards, who was elected to the chair at their meeting in Cardiff, he said his recollection of Cardiff went back a great many years, to a time when, passing through it as a small country town where the mail changed horses, it had, he believed, something like 1,200 inhabitants. The then small hamlet was now a town of 120,000 inhabitants, full of life, full of prosperity, full of intellect, and the seat of one of the rising schools of learning that he trusted they would one day see flourishing in Wales. Dr. Edwards occupied a prominent position in connection with the University of Wales, of which there was a college founded in Cardiff, and in that respect showed his warm interest in

all that promoted the advance of education in that country. He moved:

"That the cordial thanks of the Association be given to Dr. W. T. Edwards for the courteous and able manner in which he has filled the office of President during the past twelve months, and that he be elected a Vice-President for life."

He believed that, in carrying that resolution, they would have placed on the list of their permanent officers one who would always be attentive to his duties, and would promote in every way the future good and welfare of the Association.

Dr. CHADWICK (Tunbridge Wells) in seconding the resolution, which he did with unmingled satisfaction, said there was one point that he wished particularly to emphasise. In order to the prosperity and progress of the Association, it was a matter of vital importance to those gentlemen who received its honours and discharged them so effectively that they should keep those honours in mind, and not let the Association, so far as they were concerned, be cast aside as a useless thing, except as contributing to their honour for the time being. He was not afraid to make use of this sort of representation to the outgoing President, because he could appeal to his own conduct for twenty years since he had been President; and therefore, when he said that the Association had a right to expect that they would not forget the sources whence their honours had been derived, he was sure that he should be excused.

The PRESIDENT said, in putting the resolution, that he felt how difficult it would be to follow so able and courteous a President as their friend, Dr. Edwards.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Dr. EDWARDS said he was very grateful for the very handsome manner in which Dr. Waters and Dr. Chadwick had referred to his services, and for his appointment as Vice-President for life. His election to the office of President had been the greatest honour he had received during his professional career. To have received such a mark of confidence from his professional brethren, and then to be elected a Vice-President of the Association, was a distinction of which any medical man might well be proud, and he hoped that whatever of life and energy might be left to him would be devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the Association. He had been happily thrown into contact with the most earnest men in the profession anxious to promote its dignity and advance the learning and education of the youth now aspiring to enter it; and he hoped that by the means of the Association they would be all the more fitted to take their stand among the honourable professions of the country.

Report of Council.—The Report of Council, which was published at page 273 of the JOURNAL of August 7th, was read, the following supplement being added.

Since this report was written, the awards of the adjudicators have been submitted to your Council. In the case of the Stewart Prize, the adjudicators, Dr. George Buchanan, Dr. Grainger Stewart, and Dr. Walter Dickson, have reported in favour of Dr. Robert Cory, who has made valuable and important work on the subject of vaccination. The report of the adjudicators is published in the JOURNAL of July 31st, page 225. There were five long essays sent in for competition for the Middlemore Prize; and, after careful consideration, the adjudicators, Dr. Argyll Robertson and Mr. Nettleship reported that, of the five excellent essays sent in, the two best—bearing the mottoes of "Ars longa, vita brevis," and "Nichts neues"—were so equally balanced in merit, that they advised the prize should be equally divided between their authors. On opening the envelopes with these mottoes, your Council found that the names of the authors were Mr. John Berry and Mr. Adams Frost. The cordial thanks of the Association are due to Dr. Walter Dickson, Dr. George Buchanan, and Dr. Grainger Stewart, for their careful consideration, for the great amount of valuable and important work already done by recent investigators on epidemiological subjects, both at home and abroad, and to Dr. Argyll Robertson and Mr. Nettleship for their arduous labours in reading through five large essays on the subject of recent advances in ophthalmological science. The successful competitors have been asked to attend the general meeting of Thursday, immediately after the Address in Surgery has been delivered, when the prizes will be presented to them.

Sir W. FOSTER (who had been congratulated by the President on his knighthood) said the kindly words that had been spoken from the chair, and endorsed by his fellow-associates, were exceedingly pleasant and grateful to him. Any distinction like that which he had received was a distinction only when it came from professional work, and on account of service rendered to one's fellow-creatures. He believed it had been in the main due to the fact that he had been honoured by them in being

placed in the position of President of their Council. It was, therefore, a compliment to the British Medical Association; and, as a compliment to an official of that Association, an official who did much for the profession, and through the profession for the public, he accepted it. He moved:

"That the report of the Council, together with the financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1885, be received and adopted."

In doing so, he said the report contained an allusion to the town of Brighton, and its growth and importance as compared with its condition at their former visit in 1851. He was sure no body of their countrymen would rejoice more than the medical profession that Brighton had grown and prospered, because they all recognised it as a health-resort of extreme value, and, as their President wittily observed at the dinner, remarkably healthy, in spite of the fact that it was a health-resort. He need not refer more to the town of Brighton than to say, from the little he had seen of it that day, that he was sure they would all receive a very hearty welcome, and be received in a way which would endear the town to them, and make them look back upon that meeting with pleasant and grateful memories. The Association had grown even to a larger extent than the town in which they were assembled; and they congratulated themselves on the fact that they had nearly 12,000 members, and were the largest scientific association that the world had ever seen. That greatness and that largeness made their responsibilities greater, and those responsibilities rested upon every individual member; and he hoped that each one would go back to his daily work animated by the sense that he was an unit in that great Society, which had for its object the maintenance and dignity of the medical profession, and the advancement of everything that could conduce to the welfare of the common humanity, of which they were all proud. The Report referred to their financial position, which, he was glad to say, was extremely satisfactory. They had a considerable balance of profit on the year's work, and that had been well invested, and was credited as part of the property of the Association. They were all extremely proud of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, as the greatest medical journal that had yet been produced. It had by far the largest circulation of any medical journal in the world. It had been ably and brilliantly conducted by its present Editor, Mr. Ernest Hart, over a period of twenty years; and he was sure the members of the Association would agree with the Council that that long period of service, so conducive to the prosperity of their JOURNAL, and so conducive to the prosperity and growth of their great Association, made it right and proper to point out that for twenty years Mr. Ernest Hart had faithfully served them, and raised the Association JOURNAL from a comparatively small publication to be at the head of the whole medical literature of the civilised world. Those services were great, and he was aware that they all recognised them. With reference to the more recent growth of the Association, they had had Branches founded in different parts of the Colonies. They had also had the only uncovered area in England practically filled up by the establishment of a Branch in the city of Oxford; and they hoped one day to renew the pleasant memories of that academic city, by holding an annual meeting of the Association therein. Mention was also made of a great question that had, more or less, agitated all their minds—the question of medical reform; and it was a matter of extreme gratification that, after many years of continuous struggle, after repeated disappointment and failures, they had secured the passage of a Medical Bill through Parliament, and that the Medical Act of 1886 gave them certain principles for which they had long contended. That struggle, long continued, very often so arduous and so difficult that the chief workers in the cause of medical reform had been reduced almost to a condition of despair, had been at last crowned with success; and it had been so mainly on account of the persistent, the untiring, and self-denying labour of the President of the Medical Reform Committee, Dr. Waters. By that Act they obtained a security for the complete education of every medical man who came upon the Register, and also, though in a much smaller degree than he should have liked, it gave them some direct representation in the management of the Council which they paid to support. They supported the General Medical Council in the administration of the medical affairs of the whole profession, and it was only a matter of common justice that they should be represented on that body. They would now get such a representation, and their influence in the future on medical education, and the whole status of the medical profession, would depend very much on how they used the opportunity now given, and selected suitable persons to govern their affairs, after their own methods. The Parliamentary Bills Committee had been doing very useful and valuable work, which would be more fully dilated

upon in the report which would be presented on their behalf. The report also referred to the collective investigation work, and some members might be aware that there had been in the profession a certain amount of disappointment that they had not more tangible and definite results in consequence of their expenditure. The results were disappointing, but they must not on that account be in a hurry to give up a great work, and one which might become still greater in the future. The whole subject would be brought before the Association in a resolution to be submitted at a subsequent meeting. He now came to the pleasing fact that they had, in accordance with certain trusts in the hands of trustees on behalf of the Association, awarded certain prizes. These prizes, the Middlemore and Stewart, had been given for very good work indeed, and would be presented to the winners at a subsequent meeting. With reference to the accommodation of the Association, they had for a long time suffered in their premises in the Strand from want of space, and had been obliged to produce the JOURNAL under conditions that, as medical men, they felt were really a disgrace to them. Their printers had been working under conditions that were not really good and sanitary, and although they had made the best efforts they could from time to time to remedy those defects, the narrow space at their command had prevented their giving anything like an adequate amount of space to the production of the JOURNAL. That JOURNAL had grown so enormously in bulk and numbers since they entered the premises that they had been quite unable, with all the additions and improvements they could make, to keep pace with the growth of the business conducted there. For two or three years past they had been endeavouring carefully to look for suitable premises. He had never been very favourable to the purchase of a freehold site, and the erection of a stately edifice. He thought they should learn to walk before attempting to run; and, although at the present time they had £20,000, that would not go far in the purchase of a freehold and the erection of a stately building. He had, therefore, been very anxious that the labours of the Premises Subcommittee should not be directed to the expenditure of any large amount of money. It was better that they should go on developing carefully and cautiously the very lucrative business they were conducting at their office, saving a few thousands a year, and putting them by, so that, probably in ten, fifteen, or twenty years, they might enter on the full glory of their possessions. At the present time they were saving about £3,000 a year; he wished that to continue, without any enormous drain on their resources, because, in the future development of the medical profession, they, as a representative body, might have to contend with the vested interests of great corporations. He hoped they might all work amicably together, but if they did ever have to contend with a great corporation like the College of Physicians, or the College of Surgeons, over some question of medical policy, the resources of war would greatly influence the result of that contest, and he wanted the Association to be so rich that it might enter on such a contest without fear, and without being afterwards reproached that it attempted a task beyond its powers. Hence the whole future, he believed, of the medical profession depended upon the cautious way in which they approached this subject. When the report was written, they were still without the power of saying that they had obtained a home. He was happy to tell the members that, since coming to the meeting, he had received a telegram which told them that they had at last obtained possession of a place that would be worthy of the association, and fit for the carrying on of their business. Their solicitor to-day had purchased one of the best buildings in the Strand, and at a comparatively small sum; that is, he had purchased the leasehold of the premises lately occupied by the Briton Medical and General Insurance Company. In those premises there was ample space for many years to come. It was a short lease, something under twenty years, but in those premises there was sufficient space for the conducting of their business, as far as they could calculate, for the next twenty years. They would have a capital room for their Council meetings, and would be able to conduct the whole of their business and the production of their JOURNAL within the four walls of the building. At the same time they would have a building that would not be a disgrace, but rather a credit, and one which from its situation would greatly add to the business, the progress, and development of the Association. During the year, they had endeavoured to organise their various committees. It was impossible that all the work of the Association could be performed by the Council itself, and therefore a great deal of it had to be divided among committees. Those committees had now been reduced to a state of order, and had been made directly responsible to the Council. In that way, the whole work of the Association could be harmonised, and brought to a common result, such as might be satisfactorily laid before the Association at the annual meeting. The regulations by which this had been

done were embodied in the report. Allusion was also made to the fact that they had lost many able and valued men, good and able practitioners, from the ranks of the Association during the past year. They all sorrowed in those losses. He would not particularise any of them, but was sure that every member would regret some of those serious losses which had occurred since they had lost the pleasure of meeting at Cardiff. He moved the adjournment of the report.

Dr. CARTER, in seconding the motion, said, that while they all recognised the immense debt of gratitude which they owed to Dr. Waters for many years of most self-sacrificing labour, they must not forget the immense advantage which had accrued from the position held by Sir Walter Foster in Parliament, and the able way in which he had seconded the efforts made outside. With reference to the selection of their representatives at the Medical Council, he suggested that the Medical Reform Committee should be instructed to select and nominate to the Association at large three gentlemen fitted to represent them on the Council. He was sure that the Association would cordially endorse such a nomination. This would prevent heart-burnings and jealousy and individual effort, and would, he felt confident, best secure their interests.

Dr. MORRIS (Spalding) thought the Report should have told the members how they were to proceed in this matter of the election of their representatives in the General Medical Council. He hoped that no vote would be given to any man who was not a general practitioner. He had presumed himself to step forward, but was quite ready to give way to some such plan as that suggested by Dr. Carter. He (Dr. Morris) had been forty-five years in general practice holding union appointments and club appointments, and if he did not know the requirements of the general practitioner, he did not know who did. He had also taken an active part in the Association, and had been a member of the Council for many years. He had worked with most of those around him; they knew who he was, and he was at the service of the profession if they chose to elect him. His suggestion with reference to the election would be that the Council should submit a list of candidates to the general practitioners, and that those obtaining the highest number of votes should be supported as the candidates of the Association; that would be a very fair way of doing it. He hoped that some such means would be adopted, or otherwise they might depend upon it they would be under the influence of those already in power.

Mr. HENRY MARSHALL, referring to the financial statement, thought the meeting was entitled to know to whom the sum of £1,598 8s. for "Contributions to the JOURNAL" was paid. He was quite sure there was no wish that there should be any concealment in the matter of expenditure, and therefore he should be glad if some information could be given on the point. He was glad to observe that the Council intimated that they were about to consider the subject of collective investigation from the financial point of view. He wished it were possible to take up the subject of medical protection, and to expend a portion of the funds at their disposal in prosecuting quacks and unqualified practitioners of every kind. This would be a benefit to every member of the profession, and would be of far more practical service to the Association than collective investigation.

Mr. NICHOLSON suggested that the Council should nominate three members to represent the Association on the General Medical Council.

Dr. CARTER said he intended to move a resolution on this subject.

Mr. HUGH KER said he was very glad that Dr. Carter had brought this subject forward, as it was of very great importance to the profession. They were to have three representatives, but those, if backed up by the whole profession, would have a power on the Council such as no other member could possess. It was, therefore, extremely important that they should have a proper selection of candidates. If it was left to a haphazard nomination, they would have a whole heap of nominations, and it would be a chance if they did not go in with three broken sticks, instead of the three men who ought to represent them. He thought it would be hardly fair to ask the Reform Committee or the Council to nominate candidates, and should prefer that a ballot should be taken during their meetings, by which means they would probably arrive at the three men who were most likely to receive support from the Association and the profession at large.

Sir W. FOSTER, in reply, said, with reference to the large item of £1,600 paid to contributors, the most scrupulous care was taken by the Council to investigate all the details. It would be impossible to conduct the JOURNAL if they were obliged to publish the names of everybody who wrote for it. They had a number of contributors of unsigned articles, whose contributions were of the utmost value on certain public questions, because they were people who could speak with special knowledge; but those contributors would be lost if the Association

were to publish at the annual meeting the names of the people who wrote those articles. He could assure Mr. Marshall that the matter was looked over most carefully. During the last year, one of the members of the Council moved for a return to show how much the editor and each subeditor received out of that sum; and, when the return was presented, the Council was quite satisfied with the result. With reference to the prosecution of quacks, that was a very large matter, and would require a great deal of consideration. He could not give any answer at once to a proposal of that kind.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then agreed to.

Representation of Colonial and Indian Branches.—Dr. WARD COUSINS moved, pursuant to notice, the following addition to, and alteration of, the by-laws, namely:

"Page 17, By-laws. Addition to 'd,' second line, after the word 'member,' add 'of a Branch within the limits of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' Addition to 'd.'—'No person shall be eligible as a representative member of a Colonial or Indian Branch unless, at the time of his election, he shall be a recognised member of the Branch, and shall have resided within the area of the Branch for at least twelve months prior to his election. The election of Colonial and Indian members of the Council shall be annual, and shall be subject to the same by-laws as the election of other representative members.'"

According to the present rule, he said, no one could be elected as a representative member unless at the time of his election he was resident within the area of the Branch nominating him as their member. That was a wise provision for the United Kingdom, but it bore hardly upon the Colonial and Indian Branches, and might require, if enforced, that the representative of a distant colony should spend nine months every year in travelling to and from London to attend the meetings of the Council, in which case he would probably consult with Mr. Dix on the question of the payment of his travelling expenses. The object of his proposal was to limit the application of the rule to the United Kingdom, and to make special provision for the election of representatives from Colonial and Indian Branches. He believed that all the members of the Association desired that every Branch should have a representative on the Council, and that distance should be no bar to mutual co-operation. The question had been discussed by the Council, who approved of his proposal.

Mr. SOLOMON seconded the motion.

On the motion of Mr. TAYLOR, seconded by Dr. SHEEN, the question was referred to the Council, to be reported upon at the next general meeting.

Payment of Representatives in the Council.—Mr. JOHN DIX (who asked permission to postpone his motion to the evening, which the meeting refused) moved:

"That the Council of the Association be requested to consider the question of paying the travelling expenses of the representatives of the Branches to the Council meetings."

The result, he said, of the present rule, was that many of the distant Branches were not adequately represented on the Council. The distance entailed on the representative not only loss of time, but pecuniary loss in leaving his practice, and in the payment of travelling expenses. The tax was often a heavy one. In his own case, it amounted to £10 a year for travelling expenses alone. It was absurd to say that the Branches should pay the expenses. Why should the Edinburgh Branch be called upon to pay £30 a year, while the Metropolitan Counties Branch could send five members at a cost of 9s. 8d. a year? The result of the present system was, that some of the distant Branches sent no representatives at all. During the present year five Branches had nominated none, and in other cases the members nominated had not attended. Metropolitan members could attend the Council meetings for nothing, except perhaps Dr. Bridgewater; and even he could not spend more than 9s. 4d. a year in his travelling expenses. If all the expenses of all the members were paid by the Association, the maximum amount would be under £500 a year, which was a flea-bite in comparison with the income of the Association.

Dr. DEAS seconded the motion.

Dr. BRIDGWATER said he differed from Mr. Dix in all his arguments. Members were elected to represent Branches, and had always done so without any reference to payment. By the accident of circumstances, some lived at a longer distance than others. Claim for compensation from the Association, on that ground, was invalid. The Branches, as a whole, had expressed their disapproval, and were, for the most part, prepared to defray the railway expenses of their representatives; and many did so.

Dr. EYTON-JONES opposed the motion. Mr. Dix, he said, had sent out circulars to all the Branches, and the majority of replies had been distinctly against the resolution. The Association had on several occasions decisively recorded its opinion on the subject, and he solemnly protested against the occupation of the time of the members in discussing it again. The work of the Association was done as much, or more, by Committee of the Council as at its quarterly meetings, and, if the principle of dipping into the funds of the Association for railway fares were once adopted, there would be no end to it, and there would be no funds for great professional purposes.

Mr. VINCENT JACKSON moved the adjournment of the debate, which was put and negatived.

The motion was then put and negatived, and the meeting was adjourned to 8 P.M.

The adjourned meeting was held in the Dome, Dr. WITHERS MOORE, President, in the chair.

Welcome to Dr. Davis of Chicago.—Sir W. FOSTER said: that in the name of the Association he desired to welcome heartily among them Dr. N. S. Davis, one of the founders of the American Medical Association, and the President-elect of the International Medical Congress. By their cheers the members had given to Dr. Davis a welcome which he desired the Association to give to their kindred beyond the seas.

President's Address.—The President delivered his address, which is published at page 295.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS moved: "That the best thanks of the Association be given to the President, Dr. Withers Moore, for his able and interesting address." He could not refrain from expressing his most cordial sympathy in the sentiments that had been expressed in the main body of the address. There was no more important theme that could occupy the attention of medical men as conservators of public health, no higher duty that they could discharge, than that of bringing their influence to bear in endeavouring to stay the tendency that had sprung up in many countries, and in none more than his own, to push the female sex forward to qualify in the higher brain-work necessary for all the higher avocations usually occupied by men. He had been so situated in connection with some of the American schools as to have had personal opportunities for observations in regard to the results of such action, and he thought there was already abundant practical demonstration in the few years that had elapsed since those trials had been made, to show that every evil which had been alluded to in the President's address had clearly followed. Instead of raising the question whether women could be trained to an equality of man, he would claim that woman had all the capacities of intellect and brain, and every qualification designed to fit her for her high station in the world, which the God of nature had designed her to fulfil; and while she could not be qualified safely, properly, and beneficially to fill the station and discharge the duties designed to be done by man, neither could man be qualified to perform the duties of the female sex. Both were supreme in their proper spheres; but when they defied the laws of nature, and undertook to transform and intermingling them, they were striking a fatal blow at the welfare of the race.

Dr. QUAIN, in seconding the motion, congratulated the President on the position which he had attained. As to his address, he had never heard the subject more eloquently and forcibly discussed, and he had no doubt that its effect would be very striking and beneficial. It had been said that, if the American ladies pressed onward as they were doing, they would have to import English ladies from this side of the ocean, and when that result followed, he believed it would produce a very great effect indeed.

The motion was unanimously adopted; and the PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Mr. JOHN MARSHALL (Dover) moved:

"That notices of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the families of members of this Association, shall be published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL without charge."

He contended that, as the JOURNAL was the property of the members, they should have some consideration in regard to advertisements generally, and that notices sent by them of births, deaths, and marriages in their families should be inserted gratuitously.

Dr. C. SMITH (London) seconded the motion.

Mr. WHEELHOUSE urged that the matter was purely a business one, and one which the Council and the JOURNAL Committee could well decide. He moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Council.

Mr. MASON seconded the amendment, which was agreed to; and it was also carried as a substantive motion.

SECOND GENERAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

Dr. WITHERS MOORE, President, took the chair at 11 A.M.

Annual Meeting in 1887.—Sir W. FOSTER said, with reference to the annual meeting of next year, that the Association was in a position which it had experienced before, of not having any invitation. There were plenty of invitations for 1888 and 1889. Under these circumstances, while looking forward to going to Glasgow in 1888, and possibly to Leeds or some other large English town in 1889, it was necessary that the Council should be empowered to make arrangements for 1887. He therefore moved, "That it be referred to the Council to arrange for the place of meeting of 1887, and, further, that the Council be empowered to appoint the president-elect." There would be no difficulty, he expected, in getting a cordial invitation from one of the towns, probably in the West of England; and if the matter were left in the hands of the Council, they would do their best to carry out the arrangement, so as to give pleasure to every member of the Association.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. WHEELHOUSE, and agreed to.

A number of delegates from American, Continental, and foreign Medical Societies, were then severally introduced to the President.

Address in Medicine.—The PRESIDENT said that last autumn, Medical Great Britain stretched forth her hand across the Atlantic to be warmly grasped by one of America's ablest and best of men. Dr. Austin Flint cordially reciprocated the friendly act, and at once set to work to prepare his address. That address was finished last spring, and then the Master called him home. They cordially sympathised with their American brethren in this truly great loss which they had sustained by the death of one whom they esteemed as a brother, as well as a great physician. It was in this latter capacity that they mourned his loss—a loss which would be felt wherever medicine was recognised as a science. The gap thus made in the arrangements, large though it was, had to be filled up; and the President of the Council agreed with him, that, as the invitation was intended as a compliment to the nation, as well as the individual, they ought to repeat it. The eloquence and ability of Dr. Billings, being known from past experience, he was asked to take up the mantle which had fallen from his esteemed colleague. Dr. Billings was present, and he (the President) would not tantalise the members further by withholding from them the treat to which, no doubt, they were looking forward, but would at once introduce Dr. Billings to their notice.

Dr. BILLINGS then delivered the Address, which is published on page 299.

Director-General Sir THOMAS CRAWFORD proposed, "That the best thanks of the Association be given to Major Billings, M.D., for his most able and interesting address, and for having undertaken to visit this country and act as Orator in Medicine, in consequence of the lamented demise of Professor Austin Flint." He said that language failed him to pass a suitable eulogium upon Dr. Billings's address. There were, however, two points in it to which he would ask special attention; first, the unity of medicine, as represented by its universality; and secondly, the means which had been adopted in various countries to fix a minimum standard for men practising the art and science of medicine. Those two points had been so admirably dealt with by Dr. Billings that they could not do better than couple his name with them, he having been himself a personification of the energy which he had so graphically described as characteristic of the race, in working out the unity of medicine, by bringing together various nationalities for the purpose of its cultivation. No members of the profession had done better work in that direction. The medical library, on which he had bestowed so much labour, was second to none in the world, and coupled with that was the admirable museum, which had grown out of his efforts and those of his brethren of the Medical Department of the Army.

Dr. ORD, in seconding the motion, said that Dr. Billings's address was one of the greatest intellectual treats that he had enjoyed. It was indeed thoroughly characteristic of the man and of his great power of work and organisation; and his views had been expressed with a touch of humour which had sent them deep down into all their memories.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the motion, said that the address was an ample justification of the choice of the Council.

The vote of thanks was passed unanimously by acclamation.

Dr. BILLINGS said it was quite impossible to make any response to the reception he had met with. He appreciated it very highly, and thanked the Association very warmly.

Dr. WITHERS MOORE then left the chair, which was occupied during the remainder of the meeting by Sir W. Foster, President of the Council.

New Premises for the Association.—The CHAIRMAN reported that the Council had authorized the payment of £4,500 for the purchase of the lease of the premises hitherto occupied by the Briton Medical and General Life Association, which, he believed, would form a fitting home for the Association during the eighteen years of the lease yet to run. Besides affording accommodation for the business of the JOURNAL, he hoped that it would provide a reading room for the use of members when in town. After providing a sinking fund for the restoration (of the money, and the necessary amount for repairs, supposing the present premises to be let at the rent of £320, the new premises would stand at about £800 a year, and for the expenditure they would obtain great social and commercial advantages, and add greater dignity to the Association. When the lease had expired, he hoped that the Association would be able to enter on the freehold property, with a building of its own worthy of the position it would then occupy.

Award of Prize to Dr. Ward Cousins.—Sir W. FOSTER reported that the Council had awarded to Dr. Ward Cousins a prize of £20, adjudged in 1883 by the Otological Section, for the invention of a sound-deadener. The prize had been offered by a gentleman, who, for certain reasons, had declined to pay the amount; and the Council had thought it only right that the Association should supply the funds for that purpose. He would ask the meeting whether it approved of the course that had been adopted.

The resolution of the Council was unanimously affirmed.

Dr. WARD COUSINS thanked the meeting for the handsome way in which he had been treated, and expressed his intention of offering a prize of the same amount for some other object, notice of which would be given in the JOURNAL.

Representatives in the General Medical Council.—Dr. CARTER moved: "That it be an instruction from this meeting to the Council of the British Medical Association to select three names of gentlemen suitable for election to the General Medical Council by the medical practitioners of England, and to submit them to a future general meeting during the session of the Association in Brighton."

He said that very much depended on the way in which members of the profession exercised their right of choosing representatives to sit at the General Medical Council. Everything would have to be done before November, and there were only two methods of proceeding—to allow gentlemen to nominate themselves, or to entrust the duty to some organisation. The British Medical Association was really the organisation of the medical practitioners of England; and he thought they could not do better than ask the Council of that body, in whom they had every confidence, to select the names of three gentlemen whom they might deem suitable, and submit them to a meeting during the present session.

Dr. EYTON-JONES, in seconding the resolution, said he hoped that the selection would not be limited to any particular class, but that gentlemen would be chosen who were best qualified to look after the rights of general practitioners.

Dr. KIR, in supporting the resolution, suggested that more than three members should be nominated, leaving the voting members to decide between them.

Dr. DOLAN moved, as an amendment,

"That inasmuch as it is inexpedient that this Association should appear in any way to interfere with the discretion of the profession at large to elect their direct representatives, the action of the Association ought to be strictly limited to obtaining from such of its members as desire to express their opinion a *plebiscite* upon the names of those candidates for the office who may submit their names for the purpose through the Council."

Now that the profession possessed the franchise, it was proposed that they should surrender their powers into the hands of the Council. There had been other workers and other candidates in the field. The present proposal had come upon them by surprise. He thought that the members would be stultifying themselves by adopting Dr. Carter's resolution.

Dr. MORRIS (Spalding) supported the amendment, but thought that the JOURNAL might be entrusted with the task of ascertaining the feelings of the members of the Association.

Dr. DUNCAN (Glasgow) differed both from the motion and the amendment. He did not know why the Association, which was a "British" one, should be restricted to the nomination of English representatives. If that were done, the Scotch and Irish Branches would be thrown off. He would suggest that the Council be instructed to send out circulars to the various Branches, requesting them to furnish names of gentlemen proposed for election by the medical practitioners of the United Kingdom, to be submitted to a future general meeting during the present session.

The CHAIRMAN said there would not be time to submit the names so sent to a meeting during the present session.

Dr. DUNCAN said that in that case he would support Dr. Dolan's amendment.

Mr. BROWN was greatly surprised that the Council should have brought forward such a resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Council was in no way responsible for it, and it in no way originated with them, but was spontaneously and unexpectedly moved in the body of the meeting by Dr. Carter.

Mr. BROWN said that the proposal was a most objectionable one, practically delegating the election to a caucus. Representatives should be elected on their own merits, instead of being nominated by a body like the Council.

Dr. MASON (Glasgow) opposed the motion as impolitic.

Mr. ALDERSON hoped that the rights of general practitioners would be specially guarded, but he would not exclude anyone who had been a general practitioner but was now a consultant.

Dr. CARTER, in replying, said it had occurred to him that the Council, as at present constituted, might be advisedly entrusted with the task of selection; but as there appeared to be a general feeling against his resolution, he would withdraw it.

On Dr. DOLAN's amendment, which now assumed the form of a substantive resolution, being put,

Dr. B. O'CONNOR moved, as an amendment, that no action be taken in the matter.

Dr. DOLAN then withdrew his proposal, and the matter dropped.

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

THIRD GENERAL MEETING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

Dr. WITHERS MOORE, President, took the chair at 11 A.M.

Address in Surgery.—The Address in Surgery was read by Mr. F. A. HUMPHRY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital. It is published on p. 307. On the motion of Sir WILLIAM MAC CORMAC, seconded by Mr. WHEELHOUSE, the thanks of the Association were given to Mr. Humphry for his address.

Presentation of Medal to Dr. Waters.—Sir W. FOSTER said that the gold medal for distinguished merit of the British Medical Association had been this year awarded to Dr. Edward Waters, for his long-continued, self-denying, and able services in the cause of medical reform. He handed the medal to the President for presentation. The President, amid loud cheers, then presented the medal to Dr. Waters, who expressed his heart-felt gratitude for the distinguished honour conferred upon him—an honour which, he said, had surpassed his wildest imaginings.

Stewart and Middlemore Prizes.—The Stewart Prize was presented to Dr. Robert Cory, and the Middlemore Prize, for the best Essay on the Advance of Ophthalmological Science during the past three years, to Mr. G. Berry and Mr. Adams Frost.

The International Medical Congress.—An invitation to the International Medical Congress next year, in Washington, was given by Drs. Davies, Brodie, and Pancoast, and the cordial thanks of the meeting were given to those gentlemen and the other American delegates for the invitation.

Peerages for Medical Men.—Mr. HUMPHREYS (Shrewsbury) submitted a memorial of the Shropshire and Mid-Wales Branch to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, suggesting the bestowal of peerages on distinguished medical men who were thought worthy of State honours. After a short discussion, the acceptance of the memorial was negatived by a large majority.

[A fuller report of this day's proceedings will appear in our next issue.]

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The prizes gained by students in the medical school of this hospital were distributed to the successful competitors on Friday, July 23rd, by the Dean of the School, Dr. Wadham. The following are the names of those to whom prizes were awarded. William Brown £100 Exhibition: Mr. A. W. Vernon; Treasurer's Prize: Mr. W. L. Dickinson; Thompson Medal: Mr. H. J. Wheeler; Brackenbury Prize in Medicine: Mr. D. L. Dickenson; in Surgery: Mr. W. Goodale; Sir Charles Clarke's Prize: Mr. H. Lawson; Acland Prize in Clinical Medicine: Mr. D. L. Dickinson; Brodie Prize in Clinical Surgery: Mr. H. Goodale; Honorary Certificate: Mr. L. Lancaster; Henry Charles Johnson Memorial Prize: Mr. Cyril Ogle; Pollock Prize in Physiology: Mr. Cyril Ogle; Honorary Certificate: Mr. H. Higgins; General Proficiency Prizes, third class: Mr. L. Lancaster; second class: Mr. W. M. Davidson, Mr. M. Le Cronier, and Mr. C. T. Heaton; first class: Mr. Lionel Seymour.

diseases which, as being never absent from the country, are, in the long run, far more destructive than cholera; and the sanitary improvements which would justify a sense of security against any apprehended importation of cholera, would, to their extent, though cholera should never reappear in England, give amply remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING FOR 1886.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member by the Council or by any recognised Branch Council.

A meeting of the Council will be held on October 20th, 1886. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary, not later than twenty-one days before the meeting, namely, September 30th, 1886.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary.

NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-seventh meeting of this Branch was held on July 20th at the Advanced Elementary School, Blaenau Ffestiniog. The retiring President, Mr. J. LLOYD ROBERTS (Denbigh), took the chair, and introduced the President for the year, Dr. T. EYTON-JONES, (Wrexham).

New Members.—Dr. John Roberts (Menai Bridge), and Mr. C. E. Steele (Liverpool) were elected members of the Branch; and Dr. W. W. Herbert, of the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum, Denbigh, was elected a member of the Association and Branch.

Report of Council.—The Secretary read the report, which pointed out the continued increase of the members of the Branch, now numbering 117, and the satisfactory financial position. Regret was expressed at the death of three members, namely, Dr. O. Richards (Bala), Mr. R. O. Jones (Bala), and Mr. R. Arthur Jones (Llanfairpwllgwyll).

Places of Meeting in 1887.—Corwen and Holyhead were selected as places to hold the intermediate and annual meetings in 1887.

President-Elect.—On the proposition of Dr. EYTON-JONES, seconded by Mr. LLOYD ROBERTS, Mr. Charles Williams (Duffryn) was elected President for the ensuing year.

District Council.—Messrs. O. T. Williams and E. T. Hughes (Holyhead), Evan Williams (Llangefni), Hughes (Bala), J. R. Walker (Corwen), and Dr. E. J. Lloyd (Bangor) were elected the Branch Council.

Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. Jones-Morris (Portmadoc) was re-elected to the former office, and Mr. John Richards (Bangor) to the latter.

Representative of the Council.—Dr. JOHN ROBERTS (Chester) proposed, and Dr. CHARLES WILLIAMS seconded, the re-election of Mr. Jones-Morris.

Representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.—It was proposed by Dr. S. E. GRIFFITH (Portmadoc), and seconded by Mr. WM. JONES (Ruabon), that the President, Dr. EYTON-JONES, be elected.

Payment of Members of the Council.—The circular letter of the East York and North Lincoln Branch, relative to the payment of travelling expenses of the representatives of the Branches on the Council was read, and, after discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Lloyd Roberts, "That it lie on the table."

President's Address.—Dr. EYTON-JONES delivered an address "On some of the Advances in Medical Science during the past twenty years." It was proposed by Mr. JOHN RICHARDS (Bangor), and seconded by Mr. WM. JONES (Ruabon), "That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to him for his excellent address."

Papers, etc.—The following communications were made.

1. Mr. Lawson Tait gave the notes of six cases of Uterine Myoma he had that day seen with Mr. Robert Roberts, of Blaenau.

2. Dr. John Roberts (Chester) read a paper on the Abuse of Purgative Medicines.

3. Mr. John Richards made a few remarks on a Case of Compression of the Bowel, where constipation had existed for sixteen days, and was ultimately relieved without operation.

4. Dr. Emrys-Jones (Manchester) read a paper on the Application of Ophthalmic Remedies.

5. Mr. Robert Jones (Liverpool) gave a demonstration on the Manikin of the Application of Thomas's Hip, Knee, and Ankle Splints.

Luncheon and Dinner.—The members were hospitably entertained by Mr. Robert Roberts, at his residence, Isallt. After the meeting, the members and guests, numbering 44, dined together at the Queen's Hotel.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE BUSK, F.R.S.

WE regret to have to chronicle the death of Mr. George Busk, at his residence in Harley Street, on Tuesday last, August 10th, after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Busk entered the medical profession in 1830, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Thirteen years later, when the new Charter was granted to the College, instituting a body of Fellows, he was one of those elected to the Fellowship. From 1856 to 1859 he held the chair of Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, in which he was succeeded by the present President of the College, Mr. Savory. In 1863 he was elected, along with Mr. Samuel Lane and the late Mr. Hancock, a member of the Council; and, on his re-election in 1871, had the honour of becoming the President of the College. He was also elected a member of the Court of Examiners in 1868. After serving all the offices of the College, he continued a member of Council till 1879, when he retired, and did not seek re-election. During his whole career, he took a great interest in the museum and its welfare, and, at the time of his death, was a trustee of the Hunterian Collection which it contains. Mr. Busk, however, did not confine his interest in public bodies to his own College. The University of London also received its share of his attention; he held the office of Examiner in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in it, and was afterwards elected a member of its Senate, on which he sat till the time of his death. He likewise took a great interest in the work of the scientific societies, and was a Fellow of, and served on the Council of, the Royal Society, the Linnæan, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies. On four occasions he was elected a Vice-President of the Royal Society, and was President of the Ethnological Society, before the amalgamation of that Society and the Anthropological Society into the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. At the meeting of the British Association at Exeter, in 1869, Mr. Busk was president of Section D (Biology). On the passing of the Vivisection Act, Mr. Busk was appointed Government Inspector under the Act, an office which he held till last year, when declining health compelled him to resign. The tact and impartiality with which he administered the difficult and delicate duties of Inspector are well known, and we are assured were much appreciated both by physiologists and the Home Office authorities.

Most men, so fully occupied with public duties, could find but little time for professional and scientific work. This was not the case with Mr. Busk, as the publications of the various Societies to which he belonged will show that not only did he do his share of work in their organisation and management, but also contributed many articles of great value at their meetings. His papers, published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, on Extinct Elephants found in Malta, and on the Teeth of Ungulates, are especially monographs of great value, the production of which represents long and laborious research. Mr. Busk was also joint translator and editor of Kölliker's *Manual of Histology*, and of Wedl's *Rudiments of Pathological Histology*. His reputation, however, as an advancer of knowledge is greatest in zoology, anthropology, and geology, the sciences to which he chiefly devoted his attention, and with which his name will undoubtedly ever be connected in the history of their progress, during the middle of the nineteenth century, in this country.

Mr. Busk will be remembered by those acquainted with him as one of the kindest of friends, always ready to give assistance and advice. His public duties and society work brought him into contact with a large circle of persons, who soon learned to love and appreciate him for his genuine qualities. The universal regret which will be felt by all his friends at his death, though occurring at a good ripe age, is probably the surest sign of the esteem in which he was held.

MEDICAL NEWS.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 5th, 1886.

Dutt, Aaron Chander, 200, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.
Tomlinson, William Henry, 13, Craig Street, Devonshire Street, Manchester.

At the recent examination for the prizes in Botany, given annually by the Society of Apothecaries, the successful candidates were :
Boyce, Robert Wm., of University College, the Gold Medal.
Hall, Frederick Wm., of Guy's Hospital, the Silver Medal and Books.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced.

- BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.**—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board and Residence. Applications to E. B. Whitcombe, Esq., Medical Superintendent.
- CLIFDEN UNION.**—Medical Officer, Innisboffin Dispensary. Salary, £100 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. James Gorham, Honorary Secretary, Lough Cartron, Clifden. Election on August 25th.
- DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM, Sedgefield, Ferryhill.**—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to the Medical Superintendent.
- GALWAY UNION.**—Medical Officer, Spiddal Dispensary. Salary, £115 per annum, and fees. Applications to Mr. Lynch Coleman, Honorary Secretary. Election on August 16th.
- GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds.**—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by August 20th to T. Blair, Esq., General Manager.
- HARTLEPOOL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETIES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.** Medical Officer. Applications to T. Tweddell, Esq., West Hartlepool.
- HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.** Brompton.—Resident Clinical Assistants. Applications by August 14th to H. Dobbin, Esq.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY (MONSALL FEVER HOSPITAL).**—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by August 19th to the Chairman of the Board.
- MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.**—Resident Medical Officer of the Convalescent Home at Cheadle. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by August 14th, to the Chairman of the Board.
- OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.**—Professor of Chemistry. Applications to the Council of the College, under cover, to the Registrar by August 31st.
- SCARBOROUGH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.**—House-Surgeon and Secretary. Salary, £80 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by August 17th to the Secretary.
- WARWICK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.**—Medical Officer to Infectious Hospital. Salary, £10 per annum, and £2 for each case. Applications, by August 19th, to A. E. Davis, Town Hall, Leamington.
- WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.**—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board, apartments, etc. Applications immediately to the Medical Director at the Asylum.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- BARBER, P. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.,** appointed Junior Assistant House-Surgeon to the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, *vice* R. Bersford, L.S.A., resigned.
- CHRISTMAS, C. D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.R.C.P.,** appointed Medical Officer to the Ashford Friendly Societies and Public Medical Association.
- EASTWOOD, L., L.R.C.P. and L.M.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.S.A.Lond.,** appointed Surgeon to the Darlington Hospital and Dispensary.
- RING, W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin.,** appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, Derbyshire, *vice* H. Fitton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Edin., resigned.
- SIMPSON, James, M.D.Q.U.I., L.F.P.S.Glas.,** appointed Medical Officer for the Ahoghill Dispensary District, Ballymena Union, *vice* J. Wallace Chestnutt, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.S.Edin., deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d. which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcements.

BIRTHS.

- MICHAEL.**—On the 17th July, at Boaz Island, Bermuda, the wife of Surgeon H. J. Michael, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
- SHAW.**—August 8th, at the Zareba, Epsom Road, Guildford, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon John Alexander Shaw, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., of a daughter.
- WILLIAMS.**—On the 6th instant, at the Grange, Grinshill, near Shrewsbury, the wife of Clarence Williams, M.R.C.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- HALL—MORGAN.**—On August 4th, at St. Mary's Church, Dilwyn, Herefordshire, by the Rev. Charles A. Stokes, Vicar of Warmfield, Yorkshire, and Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Robert Bentley, Vicar of Grendon Bishop and Lecturer of Bromyard, Thomas Lambert Hall, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., The Great House, Dilwyn, to Edith, Mabel, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, Vicar of Dilwyn.

KEETLEY—LONG.—On the 5th instant, at St. Mary's, Clapham Park Road, by the Rev. Richard Crofts, Charles B. Keetley, F.R.C.S., of 10, George Street, Hanover Square, W., to Anna M., daughter of the late Henry Holmes Long, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

LEECH—BOGHURST.—August 5th, 1886, at the Parish Church, Frating, near Colchester, by the Rev. Canon Mayor, Arthur Herbert Leech, M.R.C.S.E. and L.S.A., third son of Henry P. Leech, M.E.C.S.E. and L.S.A., Woolpit, Suffolk, to Annie Madaline, fourth daughter of William Philip Boghurst, of the Abbey, Frating.

PENNY—PINDER.—On August 5th, at St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, by the Rev. Stephen Penny, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. Weston Wright, Edmund J. Penny, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Berkhamsted, Herts, to Annie Sophia Devall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Pinder, Camberwell Green.

CENTENARIANS.—The death of Sarah Marshall, a widow, at Nantyglo, at the great age of 107 years, is announced. The certificate of her baptism, in the possession of the Rev. John Marran, the vicar, states that she was baptised on May 11th, 1779. She has had eight children, two of whom survive her. She could read and knit, and retained all her faculties to the last.—An inmate of the Bury St. Edmund's Union House, named Joseph Gathercole, has just died at the reputed age of 104 years. He had lived there about sixty years, having been gate-keeper many years till too feeble. He only kept his bed about a fortnight, and was in the enjoyment of his faculties almost to the end.—A curious case has been brought before the Pontypridd magistrates, in which a widow named Elizabeth Hughes, aged 103 years, was charged with stealing a cheque for £5 14s. It appears she had gone to an insurance agent for her policy, and whilst there the postman placed a letter on the table for the agent, which she seized. She was followed home by the police, who found the letter and cheque in her possession. In reply to the magistrates, she said she was 102 years old. She thought she was only taking the policy from the agent's office. The case was withdrawn in consideration of her great age.—A few days ago, the friends of Chevreul, the French chemist, celebrated his hundredth birthday. He was the guest of the evening, and was accompanied by his son, aged 70 years.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

- CHARGING CROSS.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th., 1.30; Dental, M. W. F., 9.
- GUY'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, M. Tu. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.
- KING'S COLLEGE.**—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 1; Ophthalmic Department, W., 1; Ear, Th., 2; Skin, Th., 2; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
- LONDON.**—Medical, daily, exc. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p. W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, Th., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.
- MIDDLESEX.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. Th. S., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 2; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, F., 2.30; Orthopedic, M., 2.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.
- ST. GEORGE'S.**—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, W., 2; Throat, Th., 2; Orthopedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.
- ST. MARY'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., M. Th., 9.30; Eye, Tu. F., 9.30; Ear, W. S., 9.30; Throat, M. Th., 9.30; Skin, Tu. F., 9.30; Electrician, Tu. F., 9.30; Dental, W. S., 9.30.
- ST. THOMAS'S.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W., 1.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, M., 12.30; Skin, W., 12.30; Throat, Tu. F., 1.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetrics, M. Tu. Th., F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.30.
- WESTMINSTER.**—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3. Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, 161A, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 161A, Strand, W.C., London.

In order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 161A, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication. CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with Duplicate Copies.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPT NOT USED.

QUERIES.

PRACTICE IN BRAZIL.

A MEMBER asks for information with regard to practice in the Brazils or the Argentine Republic. What chance would a man with British qualifications have in either place? Would he be allowed to practise? Are assistantships or partnerships obtainable? Is living expensive? Is work lucrative? How much Spanish (or Portuguese) is it necessary to know?

ANSWERS.

D.—The right course would have been to at once have called in a constable, and to have given the parties into charge.

EXAMINATIONS IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

M.R.C.S.—The examinations in Sanitary Science of the University of Cambridge, of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and of Edinburgh, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, are open to registered medical practitioners, without reference to their being connected with universities.

THE MEDICAL ACT, 1886.

M.D.—The new Medical Act, passed last session, was published in full in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 3rd, page 36.

INQUIRY.—The Medical Act, so far as registration is concerned, will come into force on the 1st day of June, 1887, or such other day in June, 1887, as may be appointed by the Privy Council.

W.R.—No foreign degrees can be registered under the Act before June 1st, 1887.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following questions were submitted to the candidates at the recent final examination for the diploma of Member.—*Surgical Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery.* (Candidates were required to answer at least four (including one of the first two) of the six questions, and were strongly advised to answer all six questions.) 1. Give the relations of the femoral artery in the middle of the thigh, and describe the operation for applying a ligature for punctured wound at that part. 2. Describe the position and attachments of the omohyoid muscle. State fully its relations to the larger vessels of the neck, and its use as a guide to the operator. 3. What is an intussusception of the bowel? Give its causes, diagnosis, and treatment. 4. Give the differential diagnosis of ascites, ovarian tumour, and pregnancy. Describe the operation of ovariectomy. 5. Give the signs of a dislocation of the radius and ulna backwards. What structures would resist reduction? How would you reduce the dislocation, and in what position would you put the limb afterwards? 6. How would you diagnose an acute inflammation of the middle ear? What are the dangers of such a case? Describe its treatment.—*Midwifery and Diseases of Women.* (Candidates were required to answer three of the four questions.) 1. How would you distinguish between a face and breech presenting? Describe the management of labour when the breech presents. 2. How would you treat a case of partial placenta prævia when the os uteri is dilated to the size of half a crown and hemorrhage is present? 3. What is puerperal eclampsia? What are the pathological conditions with which it is associated? How would you treat a case (1) before the attack, (2) during the attack? 4. What is pelvic hæmatocele? What are the conditions for which it may be mistaken, and how would you make the diagnosis?—*Principles and Practice of Medicine.* (Candidates were required to answer three of the four questions, including question No. 4.) 1. What are the causes, symptoms, sequelæ, diagnosis, and treatment of diphtheria when it affects the fauces and pharynx? 2. Describe the causes, appearances, and treatment of ringworm; give the prognosis and diagnosis. 3. What are the different kinds of hemiplegia, and how does each kind enable you to predicate the seat and nature of the lesion? 4. Give the composition, uses, and doses of cerii oxalas; injectio morphia hypodermica; liquor strychniæ; oleum terebinthina; pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus; pulvis kino compositus; tinctura camphoræ composita; tinctura cannabis indicæ.

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BOOKS, etc., RECEIVED.

- Our Dress and Our Food in Relation to Health. By D. Edgar Flinn, F.R.C.S. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son. 1886.
- Elements of the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. Adapted from the German of Robert Wiedersheim by W. Newton Parker. London: Macmillan and Co. 1886.
- A System of Practical Medicine, by American authors. Edited by William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., assisted by Louis Starr, M.D. Vol. v: Diseases of the Nervous System. London: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. 1886.
- The Gas Engineers' Chemical Annual. By J. A. Wanklyn. London: Scientific Publishing Co. 1886.
- How to Use Our Eyes, and how to preserve them from Infancy to Old Age. By John Browning, F.R.A.S., F.E.M.S. Fourth edition. London: Chatto and Windus. 1886.
- Lays of the Colleges; being a Collection of Songs and Verses by Members of the Æsculapian, Medico-Chirurgical, and other Professional Clubs in Edinburgh. Edinburgh: Macleachlan and Stewart. 1886.
- Paralyses—Cerebral, Bulbar, and Spinal: A Manual of Diagnosis for Students and Practitioners. By H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D. London: H. K. Lewis. 1886.

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